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*One of the
Handy Dog Booklet Series*

PUPPIES and THEIR CARE

By CAPT. WILL JUDY

Editor of Dog World Magazine, Author of The Dog Encyclopedia, Training the Dog, Care of the Dog, Kennel Building and Plans, Principles of Dog Breeding, and Sirius Series



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| 1. FEEDING THE DOG (4) | 7. HOUSEBREAKING DOG (4) |
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PUPPIES AND THEIR CARE

INTRODUCTION

Owning a dog is a serious responsibility. To enjoy the position of dog's master incurs obligation. The dog surrenders many of his natural rights and habits in return for the servitude he gives the human.

The puppy is the perfect example of trusting loyalty. To him all the world's a stranger to be greeted. Not only each day but each moment of each hour of the day, he discovers something new in our world of humans, in which he must live.

Life is an endless chain experience of play, discovery and thrills. Not a care worries his carefree soul. What scene on this earth holds more pure happiness than that of a litter of playing puppies—brothers and sisters in a family world that has not yet known separation!

Consequently, a puppy, particularly if it is brot into a new home, should receive every consideration in the way of feeding, care, housing and training. At three months of age, it compares with the infant just out of the cradle; and to a great extent the same care which the child receives, should be given to the puppy.

Need of Common Sense

One should not hesitate to buy a puppy because of the fear that it cannot be cared for properly. The dog has an immense amount of reserve stamina which keeps it in health and activity, notwithstanding all the wrong administrations and lack of care the human master may be guilty of.

Bring the puppy into the home as a member of your household, use common sense, and in nine cases of ten, he will grow up into a normal, strong, creditable specimen of the canine family.

Written for Two Classes

This booklet, *Puppies and Their Care*, is written for two general groups. First, to some extent for the dog breeder. He has had much experience in weaning and raising puppies; nevertheless, some of the suggestions here may be helpful to him.

The second class easily is much larger in number because it embraces all those persons who are dog owners and lovers of dogs—they who want a dog for the protection of the home, for a play companion for the child, as a watchdog or for other useful purposes—they who comprise the sales field for the kennel owner and dog breeder.

And their number in the United States is easily twelve million, or one out of every eleven persons in this country is a dog owner.

Should not Own a Dog

National Dog Week carries the slogan, "Every dog needs a good home." There is a complement to this slogan—"Every good home should have a dog."

Those persons who do not care for a dog properly, who do not keep the dog on their premises, do not develop the mental ability of the dog thru training, who disregard the rights of neighbors, permit the dog to roam about and who do not properly groom and care for the dog—such persons are not worthy of owning dogs.

They are the persons who make necessary the dog pound and the dog catcher. They are the ones who, instead of the dogs, should be thrown into the dog catcher's wagon and taken to the dog pound.

Early Care Aids Age

As with children, so with puppies—early training and environment mould the growing dog. Underfeeding, damp, drafty quarters, the wrong kind of foods, bad habits not corrected, skin condition be-

coming worse on account of lack of grooming—all these take their toll in the developing dog. Therefore, proper care of the puppy is essential for his permanent welfare and for the conscience of the owner.

I.—WHAT BREED, AGE, AND SEX OF DOG?

Why a Puppy?

Should the prospective dog owner purchase a puppy or grown dog?

By all means, purchase a puppy. To observe and supervise the physical and mental development of a puppy is to undertake a college course in pedagogy and psychology combined. One notes the same problems as in that of the growing child. It is worth all the extra trouble to study the ways of the puppy, to notice his outlook on life, to mould his habits and personality even day by day.

The puppy coming into the household adapts himself to the ways of the family. The dog reflects the master in habits, in disposition and personality. He should and does take on the color of his owner's habits and temperament, like master, like dog.

There is the opportunity to teach him early in obedience, to mould his ways before they have hardened into undesirable habits, to give him the opportunity to build up a strong body for later years, to make him a member of the family and a desirable playmate and guard for the children.

All these lead to the conclusion that a dog should be purchased as a puppy and his education early directed entirely by the one or two persons who are to have the permanent responsibility for the dog.

At What Age for Purchase

Perhaps the best age at which to purchase a puppy is that of three to four months, but up to six months is satisfactory. He has gotten his milk or first teeth at four to six weeks; by the age of three months he already should have had a worming, learned much from his brothers and sisters, and should be ready to go out into the world for his human-directed education, particularly in obedience.

He has had time and opportunity to associate with other dogs, to learn by imitation the many things which he can learn only from other dogs such as barking, being on guard, and developing a sense of curiosity.

What Breed is to be Chosen?

There are 109 officially recognized breeds of dogs in the United States. Which one of these shall the family, perhaps little familiar with the various breeds, choose as a coming member of the household, one over which they will be much concerned?

Every breed is a good breed. The world around, a dog is a dog, whether pure-bred or mongrel, large or small. The 2-pound chihuahua of Mexico can shake hands with the 220-pound St. Bernard of Switzerland and say truthfully, "Hello, brother." All dogs possess the same

qualities which have endeared them to the human race thru all the centuries—loyalty, devotion, unselfishness, patience, usefulness and courage even unto death.

Size of Breed

Unless one lives in a very small apartment, even the large-sized breeds can be chosen. The very large breeds do not run greatly, are mindful of the furniture in the home, do not need as much exercise in proportion as the smaller-sized dogs, and are especially considerate of children. We have been in homes where great danes were kept and these dogs seldom or never harmed the furnishings in any way.

The medium-sized and small dogs are more popular and naturally so, for they adapt themselves more readily to private living quarters, to automobiles, and to easy handling. But insofar as children are concerned, almost any breed can be chosen.

For instance, one might say that the terrier is ideal. He is ideal, yet requires much exercise; he runs much; he barks much out of the sheer joy of living; rugs and carpets mean little to him in his gay life. And yet we heartily can recommend the terrier as a dog for any home.

Breed Not Highly Important

Altho we go contrary to most advice on this subject, we believe that there need be little concern over choice of breed. The great consideration is that the dog, whatever the breed, once it has been taken into the home, receive proper care, daily exercise, correct feeding and constant training.

Today the emphasis is placed not so much upon more dogs but upon better-trained and better-cared-for dogs; and this depends entirely upon owners who realize the necessity of caring for a dog and who are willing to put forth the effort to this end.

Advantages of the Female

Shall a male or female be chosen? Prejudice favors the male and indeed kennels usually charge from five to ten dollars more for a male than for a female out of the same litter. Unfortunately there still persists the custom of drowning the girls and saving the boys, so to speak. We are heartily in favor of a campaign in behalf of the female dog.

The author has written a leaflet entitled "In Praise of the Female," which has been widely reprinted even in foreign countries. It presents statements with which almost all oldtime dog people agree, namely, that the female is more easily trained, does less damage to the furnishings in the home, is housebroken more

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readily, does not roam about so much, does her duties more modestly and in smaller area, is more considerate of children, is cleaner in the house, and in general, if there is any advantage in sex, she has it.

There is only the consideration that is placed upon the female of every species—the coming into season or heat. This occurs twice a year and for a period of about twenty days each time. Remember that at all other times, there is absolutely no mating of dogs.

During these heat periods, the female or bitch should be taken out on lead or kept in the house or closely screened yard. There is the desirable alternative that the female may be bred and a litter be raised, thus adding to the family income.

Altho in this booklet we constantly use the male pronoun—him, his, he to refer to the puppy, we always include both sexes. If you are in doubt about what sex to choose, get a female or bitch puppy.

Where shall Puppy be Bot?

Where can one locate a satisfactory puppy? Some pet shops are reliable and sanitary. The best source of supply is a kennel, a place large or small, public or private, where dogs are bred, raised and sold.

Buy only from a reliable kennel, one which advertises in dog publications and other reliable publications.

These kennelmen or breeders are interested in satisfied customers as much as in making a sale. You can depend upon the accuracy of the pedigree records. You can depend upon dogs being in healthy condition when purchased. The average breeder is interested in selling good stock which later will bring more customers to him by reason of the satisfaction the purchaser has in the puppy.

It can be accepted as a general truth that one gets in this world just about what he pays for. Pay a fair price and get a healthy, truly-represented dog. You are taking over a living investment that will repay daily dividends for a decade.

Choosing One of Several

Which one shall be chosen out of a litter? This is a matter of personal preference and in the way of color chiefly.

On the whole, choose a puppy that is wide-awake, takes an interest in surroundings, comes promptly when you whistle or make a sound, shows a friendly disposition, snuggles in your arms, wants to eat your hat, and in general, is a lively, playful, easy-moving dog.

Ask the kennel man to let you handle the dog and walk it on lead. Watch for lameness, stiff movement, dullness. Examine the coat and skin—it should be glossy and oily.

Does the puppy want to play? Is it spunky and aggressive? Is it on its toes, ready for fun, interested in everything?

Avoid any puppy whose eyes and nose are running, skin scaly, foot pads sore, legs not properly shaped, inside of ears red, swollen or foulsmelling, white spots on pupil and iris of eye.

Get the puppy you want and with it preferably at the time of purchase, get two signed papers—a pedigree for at least three generations and a registration application. Get preferably a puppy inoculated against distemper—and then be on your way home to embark on years of companionship and adventure with a dog—your dog.

Naming the Dog

What shall you name the dog? There are the traditional names Fido, Rover, Spot, Lad, Queenie and Prince. Choose whatever call name you wish but choose it early and always use this same name.

Use color, size, personality of dog, or some aspect of your own family life as the basis for choosing a name. For instance, if he is black in color, he can be called Coalie, Blackie, Blackout, Middie (midnight), Affie (Africa), Inkie, Clips (eclipse).

His registered name can be entirely different. He may be known as Buster to everybody including himself and yet he may be registered as Sir Pride of Forest Hills.

II.—THE PUPPY ARRIVES IN NEW HOME

For months the family has been discussing the desirability of purchasing a puppy. Mother protests that she does not want her rugs ruined. The children insist that they want a dog just like the other boys and girls have. Father seemingly is neutral, but behind the scene he slyly encourages the children.

So the puppy is purchased from a reliable kennel, the pedigree certificate and the registration application obtained in advance, and the puppy is delivered by the express man.

“Have a Heart”

We cannot set forth the situation more effectively than by repeating what we wrote a long time ago as one of the Sirius Sentiment Series, entitled Have a Heart:

Nothing is more pathetic and at the same time more courageous than a few-months-old puppy literally pulled away from its mother, away from brothers and sisters; then pushed into a crate, shaken up on a jolting journey, finally ushered into the presence of strangers in its new home, each one of whom insists upon handling it.

The slats are torn off the crate—a commotion enuf to terrify even an old dog. The little breathing bunch of softness is cold, hungry, trembling after the roughness of travel, and with it all, a sickness it never knew before, that of loneliness.

Far from home and playmates, it peers out of the crate with frightened yet trusting eyes. It looks about only to be disappointed for it had fancied dimly in the back of its mind, that in some way, at the

end of the journey, mother and the rest of the family would be there to welcome it with a pretended sniff and then resume the customary romping play.

The pat of a hand, a saucer of milk, a few softly spoken words, and almost a miracle transpires in an instant. The tail wags. The eyes become less drawn; they look up at you with a sort of soulful pleading. The legs wobble a bit, then walk.

The crate, the trembling and the cold are forgotten. It begins to explore the new home, every crack and corner—and ten days later, it owns the house and everything in it, including yourself.

The Memorable First Night

Now come the critical times and crises. First things must be chosen carefully for they draw the line and etch the path of habits of the future.

Who is to feed the dog? Who train him? Who is to take him out for his daily run? Where is he to sleep? Who is to be his last-resort master?

For the first few hours in his new home, which is a new world of strange sounds and sights, and above all, strange smells for him, let him fall asleep after he has lapped his fill of milk.

Mother Gets out of Bed

But—what is the peculiar, sharp, whining noise? It is after midnight and the mother, anticipating trouble, is the first to hear the sound.

Mother gets out of bed. The newcomer in the family is petted, gets an extra saucer of milk, his bed straightened—and yet he persists in yapping, yapping, yapping so that the entire family cannot sleep and soon become irritated and nervously so.

There is nothing unreasonable in the whimpering of a puppy. Its nerves are still wrought up over the many things that have happened in the last few days such as the roar of the wheels, the jolting of the shipping crate, the rough voices of strange men, the absence from his brothers and sisters—all in all he is awfully homesick.

You can let him sleep with you in the bed. He substitutes you for his soft, warm mother. This is not to be considered a precedent for all the future.

If the breeder sends a toy or glove which the puppy played with in his old home, the homesickness in the new home is lessened.

Try this novel method—place an alarm clock in the basket with the puppy; the constant ticking tends to keep him quiet.

The End of the Holiday

A day has passed and with it the holiday of the puppy in the home—no more forgiveness, exceptions and special favors. A regular routine must be established promptly, then followed constantly and precisely

III.—HOUSEBREAKING THE DOG

First, the puppy must be housebroken. Bear in mind that the dog is really an animal of the field, man's greatest conquest over the animal kingdom. Have plenty of patience and plenty of heart for the puppy during the first two weeks in his new home. He must go thru a college education in etiquette and not get or give any bad marks.

Feed the dog at regular hours each day. Take him outdoors about fifteen minutes after each meal.

Take him out on lead and if practicable, let him off lead temporarily. He likes a bit of modesty and freedom in performing his natural duties outdoors. Else he may go out with you for an hour on lead, come back into the home only to soil the floor.

Take him on a grass plot, or over ashes, or along a route where other dogs have been and left souvenirs of their presence, unseen writing which only dogs can read. If you can take him out with a housebroken dog, the training is made easier.

Catch Culprit in Advance

Watch him in the house. Do not wait until he has done the damage. If you are observant, you can receive advance notice of the oncoming crime; then with a shout and a hurry, rush him outdoors.

The chief idea to be transplanted into the seeming hollow-head is that the offense is not in relieving himself but in doing this natural, logical and necessary act indoors.

Once the crime has been committed, you can talk to him roughly and hurry him outdoors but this is not the better method. An ounce of prevention is worth a pail of soap and water.

On the very first day, place some soiled newspapers or a little low box with sawdust or refuse in it and let him do his duty there. After the first time he connects the two and in most cases goes there with assurance and not a little pleasure. It is only a short course of training from this paper course to the outdoor curriculum.

The dog can be kept in the kitchen, on a linoleum floor for a few days if desired until he becomes somewhat housebroken.

In severe cases, the dog can be placed at night in a small box in which he cannot move; then he can be let out the first thing in the morning. Few dogs soil their own bed.

Every dog in time completes the course and becomes a gentleman, if not by nature at least by training—which cannot be said of all members of the human race.

In conclusion, in the matter of housebreaking, have in mind that there are ten parts in the training and nine of these are patience. It may require as much as thirty days for the dog to become reliably housebroken, with occasional relapse not to be unexpected—but he finally "graduates."

IV.—TRAINING THE PUPPY

Obedience is Basis of Training

Logically we could present this subject in precedence to housebreaking; it is obedience. At first, the dog, like a human, does what he thinks he can "get away with." In many cases, the certainty of punishment keeps him from such acts as soiling, chewing a curtain, eating from the kitchen table, and yet, most acts of the dog are done willingly, gladly, with pleasure and out of the great overpowering desire which every dog has—to win the approval, the pat of the hand, and the kindly spoken word of the master.

Disobedient Dog a Nuisance

The foundation of all training of dogs is obedience. The dog must obey commands, obey them promptly and definitely.

A disobedient dog causes trouble to all; he dashes across the street, perhaps is killed by an automobile; he tears up the flowers in the neighbor's garden; he leaps up on people and soils their clothes with his front paws; he barks needlessly so that the neighbors cannot sleep; he is an irritation even to his family.

A disobedient dog is a serious reflection upon the master for, to a substantial extent, the statement is true, "Like master like dog."

Begin your system of training early—on the day the puppy joins your household. Maintain it day after day, indeed act after act, for one exception is like one fly in a bowl of soup—too many.

Obedience is the vital accompaniment of every act of training; hence we discuss it as the silent partner of every act of training.

Many books have been written on training the dogs. The author has written the book *Training the Dog*, now in its seventh large edition. Consequently, here is given only a brief summary of the most important considerations in moulding the dog's mind.

Punish and Reward Promptly

When you punish your dog, punish him instantly after the deed so that he connects the deed and the punishment. Puppies have short memories.

If the dog does his work well, always reward him; a pat on the head or a kindly spoken word are as gold to the dog—the only pay he wants.

Never strike a dog on the head or backbone. Use the palm of your hand or a rolled newspaper. Use a rough voice with your punishment for in many cases the verbal reprimand affects the dog more than does physical punishment.

Much Shouting Bewilders

Commands should be short in words and plainly spoken. The same command should be given for the same purpose at all times. Do not shout your commands or lose your temper or give too many commands at one time. Control yourself if you wish to control the dog.

17 Training Don'ts

We give here seventeen training don'ts from the author's *Training the Dog*:

1. DON'T punish your dog while you are angry or lack control of yourself.

2. DON'T punish your dog with the lead or any instrument of training or anything he should associate with duty or pleasure.

3. DON'T sneak up on your dog or grab him from the rear, or surprise him or reach for him quickly.

4. DON'T chase your dog to catch him; he must come to you or run after you.

5. DON'T coax your dog to you and then turn upon him with the whip; you will regret the deception.

6. DON'T trick or fool or taunt your dog. It is cruel and inconsistent to tease your dog to come to you when he can not.

7. DON'T punish a dog by stepping on his paws needlessly; they are exceedingly sensitive. Don't twist his ears playfully or otherwise. Never strike him on the backbone, on the ears, or in the face.

8. DON'T nag your dog; don't be giving orders to him constantly; don't pester him with your shoutings.

9. DON'T praise a dog for doing a certain act, then at a later time, scold him for doing the same act.

10. DON'T train your dog immediately or soon after he has eaten.

11. DON'T lose patience with a puppy younger than six months, or train him in feats requiring strength and endurance.

12. Never throw or kick a puppy nor lift him by the head or leg or skin of the neck.

13. DON'T work your dog without some short rest or play periods during the period of training. A five-minute rest for every fifteen minutes of training is desirable.

14. DON'T permit everyone and anyone to give commands to your dog. While you are training him, he must be a one-man dog, depending on you to feed him and care for him.

15. DON'T consider tricks the chief object of training. Usefulness is the object sought in all instruction of the dog. Acts that spring naturally from the dog's instincts are to be fostered.

16. DON'T expect your dog to be a wonderful dog after a few weeks of training; four months to a year may be necessary in order to make the master proud of him, but the work is worth the effort. Training never ends.

17. DON'T jump to the conclusion that your dog is dumb. He may differ with you, believing that the trainer should know more than the dog.

Muddy Feet on Best Settee

Let us mention briefly some specific acts of training which concern the proper conduct of the dog, particularly in the home and on the street.

Dogs are epicureans and sensualists. They seek to get the utmost joy out of life. Consequently they soon find your softest cushions and upholstered chairs.

Once the dog has gotten upon the chair,

rush to him, amidst loud clamor, give him a quick slap on the rump and scold him considerably. Do not, out of a kind heart, make an exception; either he must stay off all the furniture all the time or your efforts are in vain. As an alternative, have one particular chair which is his at all times.

You purchase a pair of shoes downtown out of the pin money you have been saving for several weeks. And behold! this afternoon the puppy is chewing on these fragile dainties. What to do! You can scold him and punish him, and you should do so.

Puppies like to chew; their teeth are slowly breaking thru the gums into the permanent teeth. The nature of the dog is to delight in exercising his jaws. His mouth also gives him his chief method of doing things—it is his hands.

Suggestions on Toys

Give the dog something to chew on—an old glove, an old shoe, rubber toys that cannot be easily torn apart, rubber balls (but they must be very large so that they cannot be swallowed), an old stocking stuffed with rags (this is ideal).

Beware of toys which are varnished, or chip off easily, or which the dog can swallow in whole or in part, for soon he will do this very thing.

Teaching to Protect Home

You want your dog to be useful as well as ornamental, to be both companion and protection. Teach him to be a watchdog, encourage him to bark when the doorbell rings or when he hears strange and unusual sounds. Do so by appearing excited, by whispered urgings to him to rush forward. Where the dog is alone and has not the company of other dogs, sometimes he is inclined not to be watchful.

It is better to have a dog sharp and aggressive than to be the inattentive dog. An overfed and underexercised dog, especially if he has met many strangers, becomes unwatchful, altho the nature of the dog is to be suspicious and sharp. Too many human contacts dull the edge of canine alertness.

The Tramp Dog

Soon or late you must teach your puppy not to be a tramp. Dogs like to wander about, particularly to meet other dogs; they dislike solitude.

It may be necessary to have your dog tied up several hours a day. Be on the lookout so that you can stop him each time he reaches the property line. Above all, feed him always at home, at the same place, so that he will wish to stay at home in order to be handy for the chow call.

Teaching to Lead

Usually a puppy must be trained to wear a collar and to walk on lead. Put a collar on him for a few days and do nothing more. Then in play, as tho running with him, attach a lead to the collar and play with him so that he does not connect the lead with any special thing you are seeking to teach him. Walk about unconcernedly with him.

Sometimes a dog holds back and for days refuses to walk on lead. You might

just as well forget your kind heart; consider that his hindquarters are tough and that you can drag him along for a considerable distance, but will not do harm even tho he skids on the cement.

The Dog on the Street

On the street, keep your dog on lead, always on your left. Have him stop at each curb, and do not let him cross until you say "go." When your dog is off lead, even on your own premises, keep him within a hundred feet of you at all times lest he get out into traffic and trouble.

To Lessen Poisoning Danger

The dog always should have a certain place where he is fed and he should always eat out of the same dishes. He should be fed at regular scheduled hours. He should not eat at any other time. This lessens the liability of poisoning outdoors, tends to keep the dog at home, and makes it easy to break him of the habit of wishing he could eat at all times of the day and particularly in the dining room during eating hours.

If he picks up an eatable in the alley, give him a prompt slap; this may save his life later.

Dogs and Automobiles

If your dog is inclined to fight other dogs or to chase moving objects, punishment may lessen or remove the desire.

Observe the dog or object before your dog does; keep him near you so that he will not start upon the chase. In persistent cases, have a friend in the auto shoot off a tear gas cartridge or a water gun with a bit of ammonia into the dog's face.

To accustom your dog to riding in the automobile, do not feed or water him within six hours of his first ride. Simply take him with you in the automobile. Dogs learn to behave and quickly take delight in riding. Give a sodium bromide when starting on the trip if he is inclined to be nervous.

Make a Pal of Your Dog

For the complete training of your dog, it is necessary that he has full confidence in you, that he believes in you as a demigod, that he thinks you can do no wrong. Consequently, he should never be fooled. Always do the expected thing—follow routine.

Take him with you on every occasion. Accustom him to loud and strange noises and strange scenes. When he begins to appear nervous, speak to him kindly, give him a pat on the head; he soon learns that there is nothing to be feared when you are with him.

If this complete understanding be had between man and dog, much of the trouble of the dog's behavior is taken away.

Make him a dependable companion and servant in the automobile, on the street, in the home, with strangers or wherever you happen to be with him.

In all general training matters, use common sense; use the same methods which you would use in training your own child. Always remember that you should look at the situation from the dog's viewpoint. Keep his limitations in mind.

V.—LIVING QUARTERS FOR PUPPY

What quarters should be given to the dog? On the very first day he is received into the home, take him thru the house, accustom him to the various rooms and objects, and then assign a certain place to him as his very own sleeping quarters. Place a rug, blanket or piece of cloth there as a bed. He soon learns to claim it as his own. If necessary, tie him to the spot for the first few days.

Sleeping quarters should not be at the top of a stairway, not near the radiator, not at any place where there is a constant draft, should not be on cement, metal, or other cold objects, and if the room is drafty, the bed should be a few inches above the floor with side pieces to ward off the draft.

The use of cushions or stuffed materials, unless stuffed with cedar shavings or the like, which can be renewed frequently,

should not be used. Make use of rugs, blankets and the like which can be sunned and aired at least once a week. Straw is preferable to hay bedding and should be changed once a week.

Either All In or All Out

You may give the puppy his favorite chair but keep him off all other chairs. You can find him a place in the basement and give him a box near the furnace. You can keep him outdoors if you wish, in an unheated kennel house or box which is free from draft and dampness and is not exposed to rain.

A dog should be kept outdoors as his living quarters all the time or indoors all the time. Do not mix the two except of course as weather, special conditions, and so forth modify the rule.

VI—EXERCISING THE PUPPY

A sluggish, lazy dog is an abomination. Dogs by nature are alert, active creatures. Living under the easy conditions of modern life, a dog must not become a victim of our civilization. Every dog should have plenty of physical exercise in order to keep in excellent physical condition.

Overfeeding the dog brings on fatness and laziness. Lack of exercise brings on digestive troubles, bad breath, constipation, lack of watchfulness, and in general, tends toward both physical and mental "softness."

Take out Three Times Daily

A dog should be taken out at least three times a day—at least fifteen minutes in the morning, at noon and night. Preferably he should be permitted off the lead so that he can run about here and there, for

your dog, while you travel one block, travels three or four times as much distance altho he keeps near to you.

Methods of Exercise

Give the dog a large rubber ball, give him a stuffed stocking, let him leap up after a stick, let him retrieve a ball. If possible let him play with a neighboring dog. Let him romp with the children. Occasionally take him out in the country and let him run thru the fields. A dog may get "dog-tired" but there cannot be any serious consequences from excessive exercise by the dog.

You can put the snap end of his lead or chain on an overhanging wire in the yard so that he can run back and forth but not out of the yard.

VII.—GROOMING AND BATHING THE DOG

Grooming the dog includes the work of caring for his coat or hair and keeping his skin in healthy condition. It includes also the trimming of toe nails.

Comb Dry Hair Only

Combs should not be used greatly on the dog's coat. They should not be used when the coat is wet or immediately after the bath for they tend to pull out too much hair. A comb should be used only on a dry coat and principally when the dog is shedding the coat.

Kinds of Brushes

The chief implement for grooming the dog is the brush. It should be about one inch long for shortcoated dogs, about one and one-half inches long for longcoated dogs. Bristles should be soft for a silky coat, medium hard for an ordinary coat, and stiff and hard for a wiry or bristly coat.

Value of Daily Brushing

Nothing can be emphasized more strongly than that the dog should be brushed vigorously for a few minutes, not occasionally but every day of his life.

First the coat can be brushed opposite of the lay and then the finishing touches be given in the direction of the coat. Use short, slow movements until the coat is "laid," then finish up with vigorous motion and plenty of elbow-bending, working the ends of the bristles down to the skin itself if possible. The dog likes the "brush bath."

Brushing removes dandruff from the hair, cleans and invigorates the skin, and permits the natural oil of the hair to move from the roots into the hair.

Bathing Don'ts

Bathing the dog is a subject about which everyone inquires. The daily brushing eliminates much of the necessity for bathing. In warm weather, a dog, particularly a long-coated dog, can be bathed once a week and in cold weather, once every ten days if kept indoors; if kept outdoors, double the period between baths.

A puppy can be and should be bathed as early as six weeks of age. Just how, where or when the popular belief originated that a puppy should not be bathed, is a mystery. The idea is piffle.

Do not bathe a dog needlessly. Do not use strong soap. Do not bathe the dog when it has an irritated or bad skin condition.

Method of Bathing

In bathing the dog, use medium warm water. Place the dog carefully into the tub. Soap his coat well before you put the water on the dog. It is well to start with the feet and hindquarters and finish with the ears and face.

After you have soaped the coat and then applied the water with vigorous rubbing either with your hand or with a soft brush or a cloth, then drain the water out of the tub and rinse the coat with clean warm water. Be careful around the eyes and ears.

You can let him shake himself a bit in the bathtub, as this takes off some of the water, but if he doesn't do it here, seize him promptly and throw a towel about him for he will do it over the floor and your carpet the moment he is out of the bathtub.

Hair Dried to the Roots

Now comes perhaps the most important instruction concerning the bathing of the dog. Rub the dog dry. The coat is not dry until the hair even down to the very roots in the skin is dry. Particularly on a longcoated dog, the outer surface may be dry and yet the hair carry moisture around the roots. The consequence may be a severe cold, particularly if the dog is not in a warm place and free from draft. An

electric dryer can be used to hurry along the drying.

In cold weather a dog, whether longcoated or shortcoated, should be dried well and kept in the house at least two hours after the bath.

Dry bathing with sand, cornmeal, sawdust or specially prepared commercial powders can be recommended also.

Long Toe Nails

If he gets plenty of outdoor running, his toenails will not grow so long that they become curved, spread his toes apart, and cause him to walk as tho he were lame.

However, if your dog's toenails are too long, cut them with a heavy shears, a special nail clipper, or file them top and bottom until the filed line breaks thru. Cut off about one-third the length—keep "in the white."

Should not be "Sissies"

We are not recommending the use of blankets, coats and sweaters for the dog. Only when a dog has been ill or when it is very shortcoated and has little exercise, or is feeble from old age, should a covering be used.

We believe that every dog in normal health, even a shortcoated dog, and in the coldest weather, should not use blanket or sweater. Dogs should have by nature a certain amount of stamina which makes them vigorous, useful and hardy.

As soon as the dog is taken outdoors, he should be urged to run freely so that the circulation of the blood balances the change between the warm house and the outdoors.

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE DOG

If the puppy is properly fed, properly groomed and properly quartered, as we have set forth on the preceding pages, the probability of illness is lessened greatly. But we repeat that the puppy is a young, sensitive bit of life, which quickly can be turned from health to sickness.

In the following discussion, we can mention briefly only some of the more important and common ailments.

Give Both a Fair Chance

First of all, use common sense and ordinary treatment and do so early, as soon as the first symptoms of illness appear.

Do not wait too long before taking your puppy to the veterinarian. Too often the dog is taken to the veterinary hospital when it is near death; then not even the best veterinarian can save the life of the dog. Yet when the dog dies, the owner is inclined to blame the veterinarian.

Instructions given now are merely by way of precaution and early attention, designed as first aid and most of all, to keep a well dog well.

Worms and the Puppy

Worms are the bane of a puppy's existence. It is safe to say that all dogs have



• If the tables were turned and the dogs were the "superior" beings

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worms and it is possible for puppies to be born carrying round worms within them from the mother's womb.

The symptoms of worm infestation are not always clear. If the puppy is continually pot-bellied, his coat dry or lacks oil and lustre, if he rubs himself frequently on his haunches, and if segments of worms are seen in the feces, there is evidence that worms are present. The veterinarian can examine the feces for worm eggs.

How Often to Worm

Some breeders worm their puppies as early as six weeks. At least the puppy should be wormed shortly after being weaned, then at six months, then at twelve months and once a year thereafter.

Whether or not you see evidence of worms in the feces, it is well to worm the puppy. Most of the preparations obtainable at the drug store or from the veterinarian are acceptable. An overdose should be avoided.

Method of Worming

Most of these remedies work best when the intestinal tract is free from contents. Consequently, a puppy should be wormed on an empty stomach. Feed the puppy in the evening, then worm in the morning; follow within a half hour with a laxative or purgative, such as castor oil or Epsom salts or mineral oil.

Do not give the puppy food or water until about two hours after the worming.

Follow-up Often Advisable

If the puppy is heavily infested, it is well to repeat the worming in about ten days for the worms which have developed after the first worming, will then be removed also.

Kinds of Worms

Round or stomach worms are the most common. These are white or pinkish, varying in length from an inch to six inches and of about the thickness of white wrapping twine.

Tapeworm is not nearly so common as roundworm. It is a flat worm made up of segments. Usually the same remedy which removes roundworms will not remove tapeworms. However, the commercial preparations give full instructions regarding this.

Hookworms and whipworms are not common but are serious if present.

Heartworm has made its appearance in this country—a threadlike white worm which infests heart and lungs. The drug fuanin is usually curative if given in the early stage.

Distemper Greatest Scourge

We come now to what long has been the curse of the dog—the dreaded distemper. It is a disease somewhat similar to influenza in humans. Practically all dogs contract this disease and usually before they are six months old. One attack brings on immunity from later attacks. How it is spread is sometimes a mystery for a dog may contract distemper without coming in contact with other dogs. Likely the germ's genital—born with the dog.

Symptoms of distemper are varied. The dog usually has a running at the nose and the eyes, has a fever, the skin is hot and dry to the touch, appetite is gone, the dog lies about listless.

Tonics and not Cures

Many preparations in the past have been mostly condition remedies which clean out the intestines and bowels and increase the heart action in order to keep up the vitality of the dog. In their way they give aid but they do not cure distemper. There is yet no cure known for distemper.

Inoculation Advisable

It is heartily advisable that a dog be inoculated against distemper. Fortunately inoculation which is effective in about 90% of the cases now prevents distemper entirely or gives the dog a light attack of it. Every puppy should be inoculated at about the age of three months.

Most methods require three injections—vaccine (killed virus) as temporary immunity; ten days later, a stronger injection; and ten days thereafter, an injection of live virus.

Fits a Strange Ailment

Running fits or canine hysteria became very common in this country about the year 1927 and still is common. Do not confuse it with epilepsy and rabies.

The dog which has fits may froth at the mouth, run about wildly, bark loudly, shy away from everything and try to hide under a dresser, and may even run around in circles until he falls down, his legs stiffen, and they move as tho they were pedaling a bicycle.

Running fits is a strange disease. The nature and cure of it are not fully known. There is no danger to humans; a bite by a dog that has fits is not dangerous any more than an ordinary dog bite.

Such conditions as worms, indigestion, lack of exercise, and improper diet may bring it on.

Treatment for Fits

Keep the dog quiet, keep him in a somewhat dark place free from draft. Give him a laxative, reduce the amount of food, give very little water, and feed mostly raw meat after you have fasted the dog for as long as forty-eight hours. Injection of vitamin B1 (thiamin) is helpful and can be considered a satisfactory treatment.

The disease is seldom fatal and the dog usually outgrows it after a few months. A dog may have as many as two or three fits a day; and each may last as long as five minutes to thirty minutes. In severe cases, the veterinarian will administer a sedative. If the dog is in the midst of a fit, shake him violently, massage him vigorously; this tends to pull him out of it. Aspirin tablets and calcium gluconate tablets can be given also for temporary relief.

Skin Troubles Common

Diseases of the skin are extremely important. After digestive troubles, skin troubles come next as the chief concern in the health of the dog.



● *A bushel of airedale puppies*

The dog sweats mostly through the tongue; the skin does not carry away impurities as does the skin of the human body. Also, if dogs are kept in heated places and under artificial conditions, there is more tendency toward skin eruptions.

Skin ailments include eczema, mange, bald spots, excessive shedding of coat, itching and other irritated conditions of the skin.

Treatment for the Skin

Do not bathe a dog which has serious skin trouble; a mild castile soap, free from chemicals, should be used for temporary relief.

If the coat is long, it can be clipped over the affected spot so that the skin can be treated more directly.

A change in diet should be made when there is serious skin trouble, altho it is true that the effect of diet upon a skin condition is greatly exaggerated. A complete internal cleansing thru giving milk of magnesia or other light laxative every second day during ten days will help greatly.

Skin Conditions are Stubborn

Many skin lotions and ointments are available. Sulphur ointment, Whitfield's ointment, zinc oxide ointment, surgical dusting powder, fuller's earth (kaolin), ordinary vaseline, olive oil, sulfa ointment—any one or more rubbed well into the skin every day with the fingertips over a period of two to three weeks usually will bring some relief. Skin ailments are stubborn things and cannot be cured overnight.

Chronic dry eczema, particularly at the base of the ear, can be treated by the application twice a day of sugar of lead, a white liquid obtainable at the druggist's or the veterinarian's.

Indigestion

Indigestion, of course, is a digestive trouble. Change the diet of the dog, usually to a harder food such as dry biscuit. Give less water. Underfeed rather than overfeed. Give a laxative first as

an intestinal cleanser. And best of all—fast your dog for twenty-four hours; it's not any cruelty in the least. You yourself try it occasionally.

Fleas and Their Relatives

Fleas, lice, ticks and chiggers are external parasites that plague the dog. Fleas may be a matter of joke, but not to the dog. The bite is not as painful as the after effects, irritated by scratching.

Constant daily brushing will help greatly in lessening vermin. There are many commercial preparations available, which one can obtain at the druggist's or the veterinarian's. These usually contain sulphur, creosote, sulphate nicotine, naphthalene, pyrethum, or rotenone.

They should be applied once a day for at least eight days and be brushed well down to the skin. Reinfestation makes elimination a problem. Clean all bedding and equipment. Scrub all cracks and corners.

Rickets and Cod Liver Oil

Rickets is a disease of the bones, enlarging them particularly at the joints. Plenty of sunshine and plenty of cod liver oil are specific treatments for this disease. This should be kept up daily for two to three months.

Eyes That Water

Watery eyes often indicate nothing more serious than a slight cold which will pass away with the day. For general eye trouble, a 5% solution of argyrol or a boric acid solution (powder in water) can be applied two or three times daily for several days.

Ears Down and Up

Ears should not cause much concern. One ear will be down and the other up, particularly at teething time—about the age of five to seven months. Usually by the age of ten months both ears have their permanent posture of carriage. Massaging helps very little and mechanical contrivances not at all.

Milk Teeth Loosen

The dog loses its thin, white milk teeth from the age of three months on to five months. If they become loose in the gums pull them out with your fingers or a small pliers.

Beginning as early as five months of age, the dog gets his permanent or second teeth. These cause considerable pain as they break thru the gums. The ears may be affected in that they will not remain erect. The dog rubs his mouth with his paw. Let him chew on cooked bones or a hard rubber ball.

Rabies Rare but Dreadful

We come now to the last of our diseases, namely, rabies. Rabies is very, very rare, yet it does exist and is a terrible disease. The rabid dog, as a rule, does not roam about fighting eagerly. He fights mostly when things come in contact with him.

It is possible but not always easy to note the oncoming of rabies. The dog changes his disposition, his eyes become glassy, he sits on his haunches and looks appealingly; his bark may become husky; a colorless drool may come from his mouth. Under these conditions the dog should be tied up securely and the veterinarian consulted immediately.

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However, rabies can be contracted only by an actual bite of a rabid dog. It does not come of its own accord. It is not contagious and the dog's system does not contain the germ or virus. The ordinary dog bite carries no danger other than external infection.

Should Puppy be Spayed?

Where a dog is not wanted for breeding purposes, or where there is strong objection to the seasonal heat of the bitch twice a year, a bitch can be spayed. This should be done about the age of seven months, just before the first heat. This

age is true also of males (castration) as opportunity should be given for the sex characteristics to be developed before the dogs are altered. On the whole, we do not recommend sex alteration.

Soda and Its Many Uses

Ordinary baking soda is excellent to be placed in the bath, especially where the dog has dry itchy skin and there are no sore spots noticeable. Baking soda is excellent for cleaning the teeth and the gums. Also it can be placed in a warm solution for washing out the bowels by enema.

IX.—FEEDING THE PUPPY

We come now to the most important consideration in the care of the puppy. Training the puppy is important. Grooming is important. Yet the dog's health is more vitally connected with his diet and his stomach than with any other part of the dog or any other consideration of care.

Puppies can be received in the best of spirits and within two days be ill of digestive trouble. A puppy eats everything, is always seemingly hungry, and consequently his young and tender stomach revolts.

Feeding the Puppy

Much of the dog's pleasure in life is in eating and half his health lies in his diet. The puppy indeed is the world's most pleading beggar. His tummy may be bursting, yet he will look up at you with staring eyes as tho he were starving to death. You will do him a great disfavor if he conquers you and you give him something to eat.

Gulping not a Vice

First of all, the dog's saliva contains little pitalin. Consequently, chewing is of small value to the dog's digestive system. Gulping of food is not a vice in the dog.

If your puppy vomits, ordinarily it is not a serious matter. Let him vomit—and eat it if he wishes.

How Often to Feed

How often should a puppy be fed? From six weeks, the weaning time, to ten weeks old, puppies may be fed five times a day.

From ten weeks to four months, four times a day; from four months to eight months, three times a day; from eight months to fifteen months, twice a day; thereafter, once a day.

Small breeds seldom mature before the age of fifteen months; and large-sized breeds, twenty-four months.

If your dog does not have an appetite, just let him miss a meal or underfeed him for a few days.

Regular Schedule Desirable

The hours for feeding, whether the dog be fed one or five times a day, should be the same day after day.

If the dog is excited and nervous, or exhausted from exercise, let him rest for a whole hour before feeding.

Dishes for Food and Water

Keep the food dish and the water dish clean. A heavy flat dish with the outside bottom wider than the top rim, cannot be toppled over and cannot be moved easily. Do not use the food dish as a water dish.

Most important—remove the food dish and all food out of sight as soon as the dog has finished. Do not have food available at any time other than the regular hours.

It is well to pick up the water pan immediately after the puppy has drunk. There is a tendency for puppies to drink too much and in turn their digestive system is upset. A puppy should have water about five times a day until the age of six months; thereafter, four times a day. Milk can be substituted for several of these but not all.

Do not let your dog acquire the habit of eating anywhere else except at home, out of his own dish, and at the regular time. Punish him promptly and severely if he attempts to pick up anything outdoors. This training may save him later from the horrible death of poisoning.

Bones and the Dog

We do not care greatly to feed bones to dogs, altho in this respect we are guilty of rank heresy. Dogs like to chew and eat bones; yet in many cases these bones do damage to the intestines.

Bones should be well cooked and should be large. Small bones should not be given to the dog for he will gulp these down. Chicken bones, rabbit bones and fish bones should never be fed, regardless of size. These break into sharp points; they may lodge in the throat or tear the intestines.

Elements of Canine Diet

What should a dog eat? Today the dog is acquiring all the earmarks and mouthmarks of civilization and like his human examples, eats most anything. However, the day has passed when the table scraps or whatever is left over, form the complete diet of the dog.

There are three general food groups—1. proteins or nitrogen; 2. carbohydrates or starches; 3. fats and oils.

Do not pay too much attention to vitamins. Their scarcity has been exaggerated. If one feeds the foods which are mentioned hereinafter, all the vitamins will be contained in the diet. However, conditioners

and mineral salts always can be added to the diet; this is true also of cod liver oil and dehydrated vegetables. Also butter-milk and liquid garlic are meritorious conditioners and somewhat antiseptic.

Dog Biscuit has Advantages

Dog biscuit (broken up, it is termed kibbled), regardless of size, is always excellent for the dog. Occasionally it should be fed dry as this cleans the dog's teeth and gives him some chewing exercise. It is better to have it dry or only slightly moist except when in the meal condition—here it is to be mixed with broth, milk, soup or water into a mush.

Canned Food Needs Variety

Canned dog food (wet food), particularly that of good quality, can be recommended highly. However, it is not to be fed constantly day after day, week after week. Every fifth day there should be a complete change of diet regardless of what is fed.

Under war conditions (1944) the scarcity of tin has eliminated canned dog food. The dehydrated product now available can be recommended.

Meat Always a Dog's Delight

Above all, meat is chief in the canine diet. When you are in doubt or when your dog lacks appetite, give him meat, either raw or cooked, preferably ground or cut into small pieces. Never give fried or seasoned meat.

Beef, mutton, and horse meat are excellent meats. Tripe, if well boiled, can be fed to puppies as a mixture with other food. Liver and heart should be fed weekly as these contain valuable vitamins. Eggs raw or preferably soft boiled can be added to the food but only occasionally.

Milk is excellent for dogs as it is for humans. Altho with some dogs, as is true of some humans, drinking of milk brings an upset stomach.

Vegetables O.K. if Eaten

The place of vegetables in the dog's diet has been greatly exaggerated. However, such vegetables as tomatoes, lettuce, spinach and onions can be fed along with meat but they preferably should be fed cooked in with meat.

Vegetables should be a minor part of the dog's diet. Dogs like humans should be fed those things which they like only if those foods have nutritional value.

Judge Food by Results

When we say nutritional value, we mean foods that not only fill and satisfy hunger but that are assimilated to a great extent with little refuse passed thru the bowels, and that also build up the dog not only in flesh but also in stamina and the ability to reproduce as breeders. Wellshaped, not too soft bowel evacuations indicate a good intestinal condition.

Some Don'ts in Foods

At no time should the following foods be fed to a dog—sweets, puddings, fish bones, chicken bones, rabbit bones, pastries, candy, chocolate, fried foods, spiced or heavily seasoned foods.

Potatoes Lump in Stomach

Potatoes should be fed sparingly as dogs will not chew them; the tendency is for the potatoes to mass in a lump in the intestines and not be digested readily.

For the Ailing Dog

If your dog is convalescing or is seriously ill, give very little water to drink. Chopped raw beef is excellent. Boiled lamb with barley broth in it will be eaten by almost any sick dog.

An enema every second day is recommended also for the ailing dog to aid in cleaning out the bowels. Use lukewarm water slightly soaped.

What Quantity to Feed

How much food shall be fed? This depends upon the individual dog, upon the breed, upon the amount of exercise, and upon the general condition of the dog.

It is to be added that regardless of the breed, for the ages up to about six months, one should feed mostly milk, ground meat raw or slightly cooked, soft-boiled eggs, cereal, any of the commercial "baby foods," well buttered toast, tomato or orange juice, and plenty of cod liver oil.

"Baby foods" are excellent in early puppyhood. Dog biscuit (dry dog food) can be included frequently. Canned dog food of good quality can also be included during the early months.

Use good judgment and common sense at all times in determining the quantity to be fed. Any one of a dozen conditions may vary the amount.

In very hot weather, reduce the amount of food one-fourth.

Quantity for Toys

For dogs classed as toy dogs, the quantity to be fed is: from six weeks (weaning time) to four months, feed four times a day.

Feed one-half cup of milk and cereal or "baby food" at each of two meals and for each of the other two meals about one and one-half ounces of solid food each meal.

From four months to eight months, feed three times a day.

Give a half cup of milk and food for one meal and three ounces of food for each of the other two meals.

From eight months to fifteen months, feed twice a day; one meal, a half cup of milk and food, and for the other meal, four ounces of food.

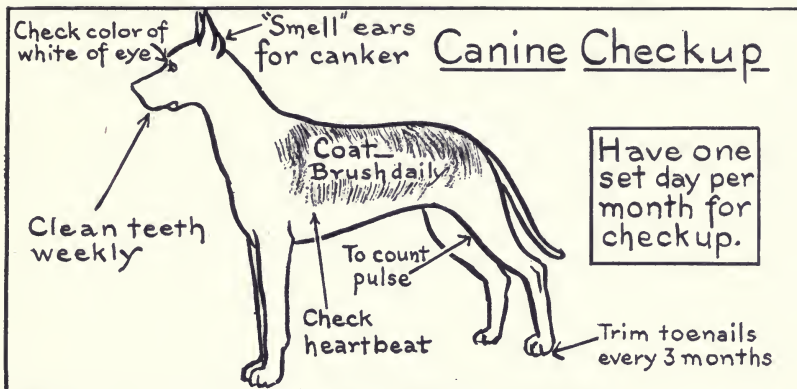
After fifteen months, feed once a day, about six ounces solid food, giving milk and bread or cereal for a light lunch in the morning. Midway between meals, a biscuit can be chewed on.

Feeding Medium-Sized Breeds

For the medium-sized breeds and small breeds larger than toy breeds (maturing 15 to 30 pounds), the following schedule can be maintained:

Six weeks to four months, feed four times a day—a three-quarter cup of milk and food two times and four ounces of food for each of the other two. Four months to eight months, feed three times

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a day—a large cup of milk once and seven ounces of food twice.

Eight months to fifteen months, feed two times a day—a large cup of milk with toast, cereal and commercial dog food, for one meal, and a generous twelve ounces of food for the other meal. After fifteen months, feed a drink of milk in the morning with light food, and a pound of food in the late afternoon.

Feeding Large-Sized Dogs

For the large-sized breeds (maturing 31 to 60 pounds) the schedule to be maintained is as follows: Six weeks to four months old, feed four times a day—one and one-half cups of milk and light food two times and eight ounces of food for each of the other two.

Four months to eight months old, feed three times a day—two cups of milk with light food once, and twelve ounces of food twice.

Eight months to fifteen months old, feed two times a day—one and one-half cups of milk with light food for one meal and twenty ounces of food for the other meal. After fifteen months, feed once a day, up to two pounds of food but give a drink of milk with light food in the morning.

For breeds maturing 61 to 99 pounds, increase the foregoing one half.

For extra large breeds (100 to 200 pounds), such as danes, mastiffs, Newfoundlanders, St. Bernards and Irish wolfhounds, these quantities should easily be doubled.

Stuff Puppies into Growing

Plenty of feeding will not cause your dog to be oversized, for heredity determines the final size of your dog.

It is to be repeated that a puppy to be fed properly should be literally stuffed with food. We mean that the puppy is growing and every ounce of energy and every ounce of extra weight are needed so that the puppy will grow properly to a healthy adulthood.

Miscellaneous Feeding Notes

A complete change of diet usually causes the dog to be laxative, but this is not a serious condition.

For a stomach tonic, light laxative, and acid killer, give milk of magnesia twice weekly.

For checking diarrhea give milk of bismuth thrice daily for three days. Feed cooked meat.

A pinch of salt occasionally thrown into the food can be recommended.

Above all, watch the diet of your dog, for out of the dog's stomach comes most of his good health.

We shall always maintain that even for young puppies (as early as five weeks), a raw lean meat diet is excellent.

Here are some general comments on dog feeding, either under war conditions or at other times.

1. Do not believe everything you read or hear about the feeding of dogs.

2. There is no perfect diet for all dogs in that individual requirements vary according to the environment, exercise and natural constitution of the dog.

3. To feed a domesticated animal such as the dog on the same basis as the diet the dog had by choice or necessity in its wild life in the woods is illogical. Feed the dog according to his present life and needs.

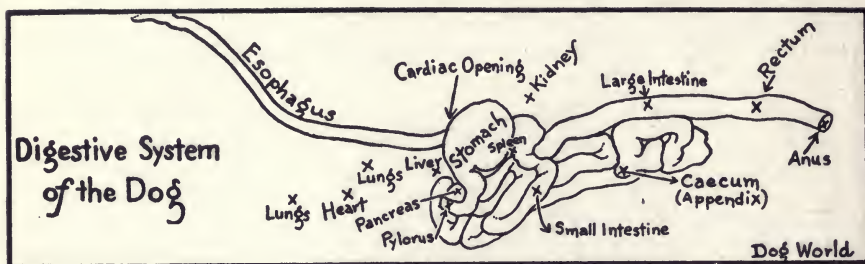
4. You must take your choice between feeding raw or natural meat with all the proteins and vitamins in full strength, or cooking the meat and thereby eliminating any worm condition, although the vitamin (A and C) efficiency may be reduced (protein values suffer little).

5. Vitamins are not cure-alls. They have been over-emphasized and exaggerated. Any well-balanced meal usually contains sufficient vitamins.

6. Just because a dog likes a food and eats it greedily does not mean that it is the best food for him, particularly over a period of time.

7. A pressure cooker should be used more frequently as it permits the cooking of meat and bones so thoroughly that the bones can be crushed by hand pressure and the entire contents fed to the dog without the usual dangers from eating of bones.

8. Digestibility—raw meat is more easily digested than cooked meat. Lean meat is digested more quickly than fat meat. Egg,



particularly the albumen, is not easily absorbed and most of it passes out through the bowels. Cottage cheese is quickly digested.

9 Special note—small lumps of meat are more readily assimilated than is ground or hashed meat.

10. Fats are easily digested by dogs, but fats should not comprise more than a fourth of the weight of the food fed to the dog.

11. Liver is always a very desirable part of the dog's diet and should be fed at least once weekly.

CONCLUSION—STILL MAN'S BEST FRIEND

It's Worth All the Worry

Bringing up a puppy to doghood is an achievement and also a practical course in teaching. One becomes a master of animal psychology and an expert in pedagogy.

But the work and the worry, the cleaning up after the puppy, the reprimands and the disappointments—all are worthwhile and are well repaid by the dog as he develops into an appreciative, loyal, obedient, faithful member of the household.

Nearest to Man of All

A little soft warm bundle of fur which came into your home greatly frightened, biologically one of the beasts of the field, has almost bridged the wide gap between the human race and the animal kingdom.

He has come out of the fields and forests of his ancestors to live by your side in the midst of modern civilization; and he makes the adjustment splendidly.

There is no other instance of such great progress from one stage to another as that of the dog, which adjusts himself to all the needs and desires of man. He comes from savagery to civilization within the short period of twelve months and indeed represents man's greatest achievement over the animal kingdom.

Give that four-footed member of your family the consideration and care to which you are obligated; and when in old age he moves slowly, his eyes water, and he dreams of puppyhood days, his passing on will be that of a loved and lovable member of the family whose soul never knew dishonesty and deceit.

THE END

